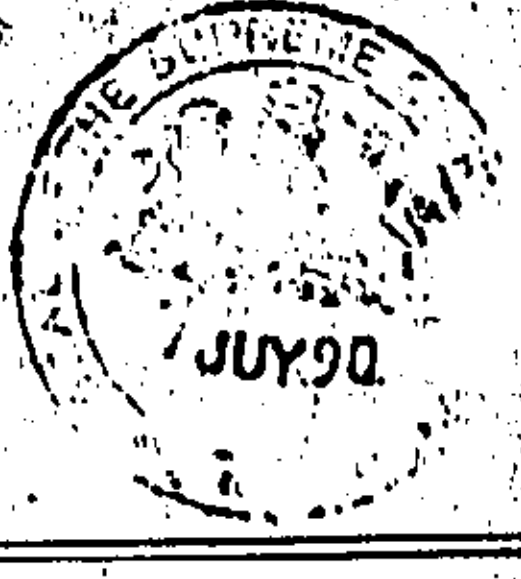


# The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 2577.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

## Banks.

### RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in HONGKONG. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS from 10 to 5 SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. SUNDAYS, 10 to 1. MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. Depositor may deposit more than \$250 in any one year.
  - 2.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
  - 3.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
  - 4.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
  - 5.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
  - 6.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.
- For THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL £580,000.

Head Office: 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office: 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTRES OF CREDIT, forwards Bills for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed Deposits, 5 per Cent. per Annum.  
On CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND £4,500,000.  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—  
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DARYMPLE, Esq.  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.  
A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
Hon. A. P. MCLEWEN.  
L. POSENER, Esq.  
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—  
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and Exchange business transacted.

BRAYS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

### THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £5,000,000.  
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,500,000.  
RESERVE FUND £2,500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—  
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq.  
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.  
J. S. MOSES, Esq.  
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.  
FOON PONG, Esq.  
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.  
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold. Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission, business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1890.

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

CONTINUATION OF  
CLEARANCE SALE.

### GREAT BARGAINS, IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

PREVIOUS TO ALTERATIONS TO PREMISES.

### HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ Co. Ltd.)

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1890.

### W. B. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

GOLF—Badminton Library.  
Ringers' Therapeutics.  
The Criminal Contemporary Science Series.  
The Dynamo by Bottone.  
Electric Light Installations by Salamons.  
Electrical Engineering by Slingo.  
Electrical Light by Urquhart.  
Land of the Dragon by Percival.  
Modern Practice of Shipbuilding in Iron and Steel, by Thearle.

Madame Chrysantheme.  
Stanley No. Graphic, 40c.  
Farmers Veterinary Adviser.  
Every Man his Own Lawyer, new ed.  
Society Small Talk.  
Everybody's Scrap Book of Curious Facts.  
Large selection of New Song Books.  
Large selection of New Piano Collections.  
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.  
A New Grand Piano by Collard and Collard.

W. B. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1890.

### STOCK TAKING SALE.

REDUCED PRICES.

### FOR CASH ONLY.

TROPICAL TWEED COATS & pants, \$13.50  
DRESS SUITS from \$20.  
LINEN, DRILL and DUCK SUITS.  
FLANNEL, SERGE and MERINO.  
FRENCH CAMBRIC printed SHIRTING.

Waterproof COATS & Inverness CAPES from \$5.  
Leggings and over SHOES.  
English-made BOOTS and SHOES.  
UMBRELLAS, Summer UNDER CLOTHING in all materials, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

ROBERT LANG & Co.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1890.

### CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong—19, Queen's Road.

ESTD. 1864.

### CLARETS.

Breakfast.  
Medoc.  
St. Emilion.  
St. Julien.  
Ch. Leoville.  
Ch. Latose.  
Ch. Pich. Longueville.  
Ch. Lafite.  
Ch. Margaux.  
Cos D'Estournel.  
Ch. Latour.  
Pauillac.  
Hugon Moulis.  
St. Estephe.  
Ch. D'Armailhacq.

And a choice selection of E. Kressmann's finest Clarets.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### NEW GOODS.

Ice Cream Freezers.  
Ice Breakers.  
Lemon Squeezers.  
Kerosine Cooking Stoves.  
Copper Jelly Moulds.  
Hanging Lamps.  
Table.  
Verandah.  
Tennis Bats, Balls, Nets.  
Posts, Bat Presses.  
Saddles and Saddletry.  
Chocolate Pots.  
Knife Cleaning Machines.  
Office Washstands.  
Coffee Machines.  
Tea.  
Family Coffee Roasters.  
Filers.  
Grinders.  
Shower Baths.  
Hip Baths.  
Refrigerators.  
Sun Umbrellas.  
Kitchen Sundries, all kinds.  
Asiatic Enamel.  
Dessert Sets.  
Crockery and Glass Ware.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1890.

### KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CIGARETTES, CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.  
ALL IN SPLENDID CONDITION AND FIT FOR IMMEDIATE SMOKING.

Sweet Caporals.  
Kinney's Straight Cuts.  
Full Dress Straight Cuts.  
Richmond Straight Cuts.  
Virginia Brights.  
Little Beauties.  
Tobaccos.  
Richmond Gem Curly Cut.  
Mixture.  
Dixie Chop Cut.  
Old Rip.  
Richmond Birds Eye.  
Will's Three Castles.  
Will's Bristol Birds Eye.  
Happy Thought.  
Dollar Brand.  
Star Mixture.  
Golden Eagle.  
Ram.

### CIGARS.

Londres, Club Londres, Regal de la Reina, Little Devils, Conchas, Nuevo Habano Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Cometas, Largos Especiales.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1890.

### MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL on or about the 1st May. THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya, West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour. THE TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide. THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES. WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1890.

## Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
(Established A.D. 1841).

### HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.  
FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL CHEMISTS.  
PERFUMERS.  
PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.  
SEEDSMEN.  
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of  
AERATED WATERS  
By Steam Machinery.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.  
Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals, at Moderate Prices.

We beg to state that we import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only—no other quality is kept in stock.

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade, and the best sources of supply, enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus to obtain advantage which enables us to offer our constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all our Specialities as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

We wish it to be clearly understood that our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm in the Colony; and we trust it will soon become generally known that, quality for quality, our charges all round compare favourably with local rates, and in most instances with those ruling at home.

Experienced qualified English Assistants only are employed in the preparation and dispensing of Medicines.

GOODS FOR COAST PORTS

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. Most articles can now be sent by the local Parcel Post. All retail orders of the value of five dollars and upwards are sent freight or postage paid. Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, Escalita, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHEW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE,  
166, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1890.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN ENGINE-FITTER, to erect and take charge of Engines and Boilers. Permanent situation for a suitable man. Apply by letter stating experience, salary required, &c., to MANAGER, Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

THE HONGKONG BRICK AND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Holders of Shares in the above Company, on which the CALL of \$1 per Share due 3rd March, 1890, is still unpaid, that unless said Calls, with interest at the rate of Ten per centum per Annum from due date, be paid at the Company's Office, 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 8th day of July next, the said Shares will be dealt with by the Directors in accordance with terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

W. H. WALKER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIPHONG."

Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 3rd July, at 11 A.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"LENNOK."

Captain Spillington, will be despatched for the above Port, on the 3rd July.

For Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG."

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKLING."

R. H. Machugh, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 3rd July.

Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1890.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"CHOW FA."

Captain F. W. Phillips, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY, having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORMIDA,"

will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 5th July, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1890.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"MIKE MARU,"

Captain Sommer, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 7th July, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890.

### SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. British Bark

"Z. RING."

McLeod, Master, is now loading for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1890.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"LANDSEER."

Laffin, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1890.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship

"CHARLES S. WHITNEY."

Boit, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1890.

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

VIA THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE."

Carries no Saloon Passengers.

1,580 Tons Register, Captain Grigs, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via AMOY, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 3rd July.

To be followed by the S.S. "ABYSSINIA" about the 10th July, and S.S. "PANTHIA" on the 24th July.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$210.00  
To Montreal, New York, &c. 290.00  
To Liverpool 325.00  
To London 330.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 2nd July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

## Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Kobe and Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8th July, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—  
To San Francisco 225.00  
To San Francisco and return 393.75  
To Liverpool 325.00  
To London 330.00  
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines



## Intimations.

## DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

## DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating. It relieves all stomach derangements. It relieves headache and sickness. It allays febrile symptoms. It quenches thirst.

## DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF SALSAPARILLA.

Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions. Strengthens the System. Is of special benefit to those suffering from the Enervating Effects of the Climate.

## DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an admirable form of administration at the same time the appetizing properties of the Bark with the strengthening qualities of the Port.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.

## BY APPOINTMENT.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

## OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY

is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

## LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

## COAST PORT ORDERS.

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Emplies when received in good order.

Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."

All signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATERS

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or grasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the morning of the 27th June, the wife of J. R. TWENTYMAN, of a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1890.

SEVERAL matters of very considerable general importance cropped up at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., held on Saturday last, which invite public comment. Although of late years, thanks chiefly to the *Hongkong Telegraph*, boards of directors of limited liability companies in this colony have not been permitted to enjoy their snug and lucrative sinecures without challenge and in the peace and comfort of the good old times—when it was worse than high treason for anybody but a *tailor* to dare to open his mouth and assert that he had an opinion of his own—it is nevertheless a rare occurrence for an influential board of directors of the Wharf and Godown Co. to be subjected to the cataclysm of trenchant and outspoken criticism with which they were assailed by Mr. C. S. TAYLOR last Saturday. Let us calmly and practically review the situation, and perhaps we may be able to give our readers a clearer comprehension of the actual state of affairs than was afforded by the Directors' report and Mr. TAYLOR's supplementary statement.

After a very careful examination of the Company's published accounts and those prepared by Mr. TAYLOR, we have arrived at the conclusion that the questions at issue between the two are more sentimental than actual differences. It is a matter of method rather than of fact, that Mr. TAYLOR's strongly objected to, a technical difference of opinion on a question of accounts which could easily have been adjusted without much argument. The Company's statement of accounts for 1889, taken by itself,

must have been something like the Sphinx puzzle to the general body of shareholders; we confess that, until after a careful analysis of the accounts for the two previous years, it puzzled us exceedingly. But taken in conjunction with the statements for 1887 and 1888 it is comprehensible enough. If not quite a model of what might reasonably be expected from a modern accountant, backed up by two highly remunerated professional auditors. What the account clearly shows is that the net profits for the year's working, after paying an *ad interim* dividend of \$2 per share (\$40,500), amounted to the paltry sum of \$7,218.41, out of gross receipts totalling \$203,450, and when it is considered that in the year 1887 the net profits were \$76,429.84, out of gross receipts amounting to \$154,973.28, and in 1888 the total earnings were \$204,494.09 and the net profits \$94,255.25, we venture to think that Mr. TAYLOR or any other shareholder would have had good grounds in demanding a clear and thorough explanation of what, *prima facie*, appears a most extraordinary circumstance and is certainly a legitimate grievance for the shareholders, representing an absolute loss, taking the figures of 1888, as a basis of calculation, of over \$40,000. No explanation of this extraordinary increase in the cost of carrying on the Company's business was asked for, and none was given, if we except a remark made by the Chairman (the Hon. J. J. KESWICK) that after the 30th of June the heavy rental of about \$40,000 per annum for the West Point godowns would not again be incurred in its entirety. Now, to our way of thinking this was the weakest spot in the accounts, but Mr. TAYLOR concentrated his attack on the Directors for having credited a new Profit and Loss account with \$352,000 as an asset representing the value of the West Point property and the Reclamation there. In this connection he argued that the only money actually earned had been \$71,000 from the sale of the P. & O. Co.'s wharf, etc., at West Point, and contended that as a set-off to this there was a loss of \$66,000 on the sale of the West Point property, which had been brought into Reclamation Account. Practically this is the only difference between Mr. TAYLOR and the Directors so far as the accounts are concerned, his other figures, being mere details, the exact accuracy or otherwise of which it is not worth while discussing, as they really have little, if any, bearing on the object he had in view. We may add, however, that we have taken the trouble to go through the Company's balance sheets for the past three years and compared them with the figures in Mr. TAYLOR's summary, and we find that, excepting in the instance we have just referred to, they substantially agree.

There is therefore only the West Point property to deal with, and that appears a simple matter. The Directors claim that a profit has been realised on this property of \$352,833.48, whereas Mr. TAYLOR contends that a loss of \$66,549.03 has resulted. The matter actually stands in this position:—The property was originally purchased for \$600,000, and the godowns were disposed of for \$500,000. Of the remaining portion two lots were sold to Mr. Ho Tung and Mr. Sui Lock Hing for \$49,600 and \$155,000 respectively, on which bargain money to the extent of \$39,600 was paid, and the balance is secured by deed of mortgage. Another lot was purchased by the Government for the widening of the Praya at \$94,500, still leaving what is described as Reclamation No. 4, and which comprises 45,000 feet with a splendid water frontage, the property of the Company. Mr. TAYLOR treats this as an asset of no value, whereas the Directors estimate it to be worth \$171,053.52, after allowing \$74,223.98 for balance of cost of reclamation. The detailed account on the 31st December last stood as follows:—

WEST POINT PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

To Value as per last Report	\$110,571.17
Less amount charged to this Property in error	806.87
Balance	\$109,764.30
Expanded during 1889	
Property	100.60
Rolling Stock	904.60
Wharf	581.43
Balance	1,087.79
Value of property at date	111,540.00
Cost of Reclamation to date	30,716.00
Profit and Loss Account	390,813.52
Balance	\$511,637.52

LIABILITIES.

By Reclamation No. 1	\$4,500.00
Tung	14,400.00
Reclamation No. 3	31,000.00
Lock Hing	31,000.00
Reclamation No. 4	14,000.00
Government	14,000.00
Reclamation No. 5	4,000.00
Company	95.00
Balance	105,000.00
Less Balance of cost	65,875.50
Value of Wharf	171,053.52
Rolling Stock	904.60
Wharf	581.43
Balance	\$172,539.55

It will now be seen how the balance of \$421,344.33 to credit of Profit and Loss arises. But Mr. TAYLOR objects to the Directors taking over the unsold portion of the Reclamation, and urges that even if they are entitled to treat it as an asset—about which there cannot be any

possible doubt—they are not justified in valuing it at such a high figure as \$5,50 per foot, as what they sold only realised \$4 and \$5 respectively. Whether there is anything in the latter objection we are not in a position to say, but the reasonable inference is that the Directors would place the estimate as low as possible, and it should not be overlooked that the marine frontage must render this lot more valuable than those disposed of to the Government and the Chinese. We must confess that we had very grave doubts as to the advisability of treating these items as matters of Profit and Loss in the way that has been done in the latest statement of accounts, but it appears that both the West Point and P. & O. properties were purchased with the intention of being sold again at a profit, the main object being to secure the wharfage and other business of the vendors, and under such circumstances we can see no strong objection to the course pursued. We do, however, see very serious objections to any Company paying a dividend that has not been legitimately earned, and for which, as Mr. TAYLOR very properly pointed out, there was actually no money available. That, however, was a matter for the shareholders and so long as they are satisfied nobody else has a right to complain.

## TELEGRAMS.

## EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, June 23rd.

In the Chamber of Deputies, Monsieur Ribot declared that by virtue of the Anglo-French convention of 1862, England cannot assume the protection of Zanzibar, without previous agreement with France.

## THE LOCAL TAXATION BILL.

LONDON, June 24th.

The Government has withdrawn the licensing clauses of the Local Taxation Bill, inserting an amendment that sums already voted for that purpose be permitted to accumulate until Parliament devises a use for them.

## DEATH OF MR. ERNEST DEACON.

(Special telegram to Hongkong Telegraph.)

CANTON, 2nd July, 1890.

Canton deplors the untimely loss of Ernest Deacon, a noble specimen of the British merchant, an English gentleman *par excellence*, a truly honest and upright man, benevolent, magnanimous, and who was incapable of an unworthy thought or action. The steamship *Hankow* conveys the remains of our representative merchant to Hongkong, for burial in the Happy Valley. Mr. Deacon's sudden death, which hardly past the prime of life has aroused much sympathy among the many who knew him in Hongkong. He was an old resident in the Far East, having come out some twenty years ago to join his elder brothers, who had founded the great firm of which he was until yesterday the head. He was a prominent man both in Canton, Hongkong, and Macao, having been for some time Chairman of the Municipal Council, the first named place. He only returned a month or two ago from a trip home, and his death, which was due to Bright's disease, was to a great extent unexpected, although he had been severely attacked with dysentery for the last ten days. The funeral, which took place this afternoon in the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, was attended by many leading merchants and other friends. Mrs. Deacon is left with a large family.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Austrian corvette *Zrinyi* arrived at Colombo on June 15th, en route to China.

The British barque *Dorothy* has been sold by Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer & Co. to Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. The terms are private.

CAPTAIN "TOMMY" CLEGG, one of the most popular skippers on the China coast, has taken command of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Whamoa*.

The agents (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) inform us that the "Ben" line steamer *Benalder*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 30th ult., for this port.

The statement we reproduced yesterday from the *Singapore Free Press*, that a Mr. F. H. had been killed in a row with some Dyaks in British North Borneo, is now said to be without foundation.

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. courteously informs us that the steamship *Sutley*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for this port at 11 a.m. to-day.

HIS EXCELLENCY SHENG, who has been associated with Mr. James Hart in arranging the Sikkim question at Darjeeling, has been appointed by Imperial decree to be Minister Resident at that place, with Dzu Teeng as his assistant.

We learn, say the *Penang Gazette*, that the order prohibiting the exportation of pepper from Edie has been rescinded, and that shippers may accordingly be expected to pull the low dais. Fighting still goes on, the Achinese getting the worst of it.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Officer Administering the Government, under instructions from the Secretary of State, has appointed Mr. George Horroppo, Chief Inspector of Police, to be Acting Deputy Superintendent and Acting Adjutant of the Force.

CHOLERA, as usual at this time of the year, has made its appearance in Japan. The *Shinhon* *Shimbun* states that a man of 52 years of age, of the name of Kato Hanji, of Sannomiji Machi, Kyoto, was attacked by cholera on the 20th June and died next day.

YESTERDAY morning a tree opposite Arsenal Street, the foot of which had been eaten through by ants, fell. In about four hours the coolies in the vicinity had made off with it, root and branch, sawing the trunk into planks as if their lives depended on it.

We have to thank His Excellency the Administrator for a copy of his pamphlet giving an account of the visit to this colony of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Mr. Fleming has compiled an interesting brochure that will doubtless be widely read and appreciated.

FOUR Chinese servants in the employ of Mr. Leung, architect, and four in the employ of Mr. Wm. Danby, were summoned by their employers at the Police Court this morning, for disobedience of lawful orders, in refusing to pull the punkah over the designing young gentlemen in the office. Mr. Robinson fined them \$5 each, with the alternative of 21 days' hard labour.

A CHINESE counterfeit on whose person twenty three counterfeit dollars were discovered yesterday was before Mr. Robinson this morning, and fined \$5 for each bad coin in his possession, or the alternative of three months' imprisonment in General Gordon's Hotel, with the customary invigorating exercise thrown in.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 25th June says:—The steamship *Glengale* arrived here yesterday, bringing from China, en route for London, with 100 tons of opium.

She is not racing home, but nevertheless her journey will be a fast one. The *Glengale* came alongside the wharf yesterday about 8 a.m., took on board 80 tons of coal, and was ready to sail by 1 p.m. She was only delayed a little, waiting for the pilot.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prize of Paris, run on June 15th:—

Baron A. de Schickler's b. c. Fitzroya, by Atlantic—Perplexité, 1

Mr. F. Schickler's b. c. Fitz-Hampton, by Hampton—Lady Blanche, 2

Mr. R. Peck's b. c. Odellfellow, by Barcadine—Gehemiss, 3

The following Chinese official appointments were gazetted on May 25th:—Ju Chih-kai, Treasurer and Acting Governor of Canton, has been granted leave on account of ill-health. Kwei Te-piao (formerly Treasurer of Formosa) has been appointed to Canton in the same capacity. Yu Yin-lin, whose three years' mourning is just ended, has been appointed Treasurer of Formosa. Unit Liu Jui-fen, the new Governor of Canton, takes up his appointment, Viceroy Li Han-chang will attend to his duties.

The following paragraph from a Singapore paper will doubtless interest His Excellency the Administrator and Mr. Attorney General Goodman:—A pretty case, dealing with the question of Chinese marriage laws, is occupying attention in Penang. A Chinaman is charged by his wife with committing bigamy. The second marriage is not denied and it seems likely the prisoner will be committed. Six months ago a Malay woman was sentenced at the Assizes for bigamy, but this is the first case in which a Chinaman has been prosecuted.

DETECTIVE Inspector Quincey and Detective Sergeant Hadden had a nasty job the night before last. They received information that a desperado from Canton, for whose arrest on a charge of murder and robbery a reward of \$2,000 was offered, was in Hongkong, and they traced him to the K-shing theatre. After placing constables on guard at all the doors they went to the man, and before he could distract his attention from the comedy then being performed, the "bracket" were on his wrist. He was brought up to-day on an extradition warrant, and remanded.

THE *Peking Gazette* of May 21st notifies that in recognition of the eminent services of the late Peng Yu-lin, who was President of the Board of War, Admiral of the Yangtze Fleet, and, during the troubles with France, Imperial Commissioner in Canton, the posthumous title of "Senior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent" will be conferred on him, and his feats of arms and the chronicle of his life will be written and carefully preserved in the Imperial Historiographers' Office. Besides this, in the places where he had particularly distinguished himself in war, temples are to be erected to his memory.

The following paragraph appears in *Tai-pai*, received by last mail:—An interesting and important shipment was made last week, when the steamer *Glengale* left Middlesbrough dock with about 2,500 tons of plant for blast furnaces and steel works in the heart of China. The vessel's destination is Hankow, 700 miles up the Yangtze River. The Teeside Iron and Engineering Company, Limited, have the contract for all that will be required for these extensive works, and Mr. Henry Hobson, formerly of the Teeside Ironworks, has gone out in the *Glengale* as engineer of the new works in China.

We had almost forgotten that the variety of Portuguese to be found in the Far East knew enough to support newspapers, but a friend reminded us of the fact to-day, by forwarding a copy of the good old *Matutino*, with a paragraph about our noble selves. The writer, in conveying the information that J. Jorge, the Manila bank robber, a Spaniard, and not a Portuguese, accused us, whenever any Indian, Chinese, Malay, or nigger commits an offence, of stating, in our largest type, that "another Portuguese has gone wrong." We must correct our contentment; we would not do any Indian, Chinese, Malay, or negro criminal such an injustice.

SCARCELY a day passes without the editorial columns of the *Daily Press* exhibiting instances of gutter ignorance which, coming from persons who pretend to be able to instruct the public, and who take money on the strength of such pretensions, are inexcusable from every point of view. The latest occurs in this morning's issue of our wishy-washy contemporary. In referring to the exhibition given yesterday by the Hongkong Sketching Club, the critic (*P.*) of the *Daily Press* winds up as follows:—"If, however, the Club elects to admit the pictures of professionals, which are likewise offered for sale, they should, we think, be placed all together and should not appear in the catalogue. The title and price might be given on a label attached to each." It would be interesting to know the name of the first-class cloidhopper who wrote this rubbish; we do not think editorial geniuses who gave it publicity. Neither the writer nor the joint editors can be any possibility know anything whatever regarding the subject on which this would-be authority "spreads himself"; they probably were never at an exhibition at the Royal Academy in their lives. What is "a professional" in the noble art of painting, dear *Granny*? One who paints pictures to sell, if he can get anybody to buy them; is it not? Well, how many of our local so-called amateurs have earned money by their pencil and brush? Has Mr. J. B. Coupland ever been paid for his pictures? Has Mr. D. E. Caldwell never been open to offers for his landscapes? Have none of Mr. J. McCallum's clever sketches been bought and sold? But there is no distinction between professional and amateur in the Royal Academy, or in any other similar society in the world. Pictures are sent in and are accepted or rejected according to their merits, and not with any reference to whether the artist paints for a living or merely follows the art as a pastime. And it is not this common sense, *Granny*. Moreover, it is quite a common practice for pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the apparent great superiority which caused the this vaneer of pictures that are for sale to be marked on the catalogue, as everybody who has attended exhibitions of pictures knows quite well. The only art exhibitions the *Daily Press* critics have ever seen were penny panoramas at some country fair. It is scarcely necessary to say that the professional referred to by our connoisseur is the talented artist who in Hongkong is known as Mr. Stanley Seton. This gentleman's exhibits yesterday, of course, stood out by themselves, and it is only fair to assume that it was the



major with revolvers and knives, and as soon as they had all gone he ran up to the top of the house and beat the gong to invoke assistance. The prisoner was the man who threatened while he was up there. There were about 40 men in the gong. Witness was custodian of the large entrance door to the shop. His master had recovered nothing of the \$10,000 worth of valuables taken by the burglars. He saw the dead bodies of a man and a woman who had been killed by the burglars.

In cross-examination witness said he had seen Chen King this morning. An official, named Loh, under General Fong, sent for and ordered him to come to Hong Kong as a witness in this case. When he went up on the roof he did not see the thieves. It was just when they first broke into the house, threatened his master, and went with him to the strong-room, that he saw them clearly. It was not at that time he was so frightened as not to say anything at all. He did not know whether his master was in possession of the keys of the strong-room on the night in question. The other folks were sleeping inside the strong-room that night. He did not see the thieves carrying ladders. He had heard the names of the notorious burglars before, Man Won, Li Pi-tai and others. The Mandarin's gunboat brought him down here yesterday.

Cheung King Cheung, keeper of the Ching Kuei pawnshop strong-room key, said he was sleeping on the night in question, inside the strong-room, and when the thieves broke in he saw the door as soon as they heard the thieves breaking into the room. Li Pi-tai, Man Won, and ten others entered the room through a hole which they had made over the top of the door. The prisoner had a torch in his left hand and a revolver in his right hand. He drove all of them into a corner of the room. The whole gang came in later on, broke open the safe and took all the valuables that were inside. After the prisoner left the strong-room he heard eight or ten reports of fire. The thieves took over an hour to remove the contents of the strong-room. He saw the dead bodies of a man and woman. They were both fellow-villagers of the master of the pawnshop. The bodies were found lying in the street after the burglars had decamped. The prisoner was wearing his jacket in the ordinary way, but it was not buttoned up. He last saw the prisoner on the night of the burglary. The property stolen comprised opium, pearls, and gold ornaments, of which none had been recovered.

In cross-examination witness stated, that the burglars took only half of the goods stored in the strong-room. The Mandarin named Loh, who was sitting in court, asked him to come and give evidence, but he said it was a year since the affair, he was still able to remember it owing to the fact that he was amongst those whose lives had been threatened by the burglars.

Chai Sum, a boatman of Tong-an village, stated he had lived there for many years. When he heard the gong he ran towards the pawnshop, but could not reach it because he was shot at and wounded by the robbers standing outside. He saw the hawkers who gave evidence at the last hearing, shot at and fall wounded. As soon as he was wounded he sank down on the road and was soon assisted home by villagers.

Mr. Reece asked him to state whether he belonged to the prisoner's native village who would give weighty evidence; but with a view to taking up as little time as possible he would not call any more witnesses unless so desired by the court.

At his Worship's request Lay Kum, a farm labourer, was called and stated that he knew the prisoner, who had lived in the same house with him for several years. Prisoner was a notorious thief. He had not seen him since the great Toong-an burglary. The morning after the burglary he saw the prisoner in his house, about the prisoner's native village who would give weighty evidence; but with a view to taking up as little time as possible he would not call any more witnesses unless so desired by the court.

Mr. Reece asked him to state whether he belonged to the prisoner's native village who would give weighty evidence; but with a view to taking up as little time as possible he would not call any more witnesses unless so desired by the court.

At his Worship's request Lay Kum, a farm labourer, was called and stated that he knew the prisoner, who had lived in the same house with him for several years. Prisoner was a notorious thief. He had not seen him since the great Toong-an burglary. The morning after the burglary he saw the prisoner in his house, about the prisoner's native village who would give weighty evidence; but with a view to taking up as little time as possible he would not call any more witnesses unless so desired by the court.

Cross-examination witness stated, that prisoner was a professional burglar and did not often inform him of his nocturnal expeditions. He was only told that the prisoner was a great thief. Being old it was difficult for him to remember anything but the day of the burglary. General Fong sent for and ordered him to come to Hong Kong as a witness in this case. An official named Loh was commander of the gunboat that brought him down here. He said that the prisoner came back at 11 o'clock, because he was told that that was the time. There was no clock in the village, and he himself could not read the clock.

Re-examined witness stated, that the burglary was committed about cock-crow and the prisoner came home very long before day-break. Man Won, the notorious robber, was with the prisoner when he came home that night. His brother (prisoner) mentioned to him that Man Won was in the wine with him.

Li Yun, a shrimp-catcher, said he was ordered to come to Hong Kong to identify the prisoner. He often scolded the prisoner because he committed burglaries. On the morning of the 27th May 1889 the prisoner came home to their house near Toong-an with a quantity of plunder. As soon as he came in his elder brother asked him where he had been committing a robbery and he (prisoner) answered that it was at Toong-an. In reply to the questions he admitted that one or two of the Toong-an villagers were killed and four of five of them wounded. Fearing that it would get them into trouble they decided to report the affair to the authorities, and told prisoner so. Then he and his elder brother reported the matter to the authorities, and two days later prisoner ran away with all his stolen property. It was nearly day break when the prisoner and his confederates came home. It was light enough to see what the property consisted of. The prisoner carried a revolver and sword about his person.

Kum Yun recalled stated that the last witness was his brother, and lived in the next house to him in the village. After prisoner had gone he spoke to the last witness about the burglary. The two houses were really one, under the same roof.

At this juncture his Worship adjourned the case until next Tuesday.

## LETTERS FROM JAPAN.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

IV.

Probably the most delightful trip to be taken by victors to Yokohama is an excursion to Nikko. Our party has just "done" it and so I lose no time in dropping you a few jottings of my impressions.

Armed with passports and a full purse we boarded a train at Yokohama at ten in the morning and arrived at Utsunomiya in the afternoon of the same day; we put up there for the night in a little tea house, with a view to setting out on the morrow on a 25 miles journey to Nikko. As soon as we were comfortably installed at this way-side inn the ever-lasting tea and sponge cake were set down before us, with the result that in less than fifteen minutes it was all gone, so hungry were we after our long fast in the railroad cars.

The dinner set before us at this inn was surprising, and showed that we were by no means the first Europeans to visit the town. The menu included chicken, wild duck, eggs and beef à la mode.

The bed-rooms, too, were superior to what we expected, and exquisitely clean. The next morning, after doing justice to a capital breakfast, we left Utsunomiya for the far-famed Nikko. The road runs straight through an avenue of magnificent trees, which is broken only by small villages on the outskirts of forests, at the foot of hills, or hard by a stretch of cultivated fields. For half the distance gigantic pine, cedar and cypress trees line the avenue, which towards the latter part give way to the stately cedar; here it is that the road becomes enchanting owing to the fact that the long ornamental branches of these cedars interlace one another, thereby forming an arch over the road. After centuries these stately cedars have raised their majestic tops higher and higher; winter winds, scorching sun, torrents of rain and pelting hail have all contributed more to the benefit of these triumphs of Nature, than to their destruction. But man, how is it with him? Consider the generations of poor, frail humanity that have passed away—gone, gone forever; while these majestic veterans of the forest have year by year lifted higher and higher, their stately heads towards that Heaven whither all should go, when this brief span of life has closed and we are gone!

But sentimentalism must be cast aside while I continue my story of Nikko. It was about three in the afternoon when we arrived at Nikko for we often got out of our "rickshaws" and footed it, as the Yankees say. The only refreshment of our journey (the coolies) was an occasional cup of tea and a biscuit or basin of rice as they plodded along these five and twenty miles.

We, too, were not over-fed on this journey, having to content ourselves with scraps of bread, fruit, rice and eggs, and green tea. The only treat, scraps of "chow" which were as enjoyable to us as compared with a stereotyped meal in the heat of a civilization. The trammels of society cast off, we became natural, in other words free. Freedom, one day of this freedom is worth a lifetime of fettered conventional so-called civilization. We heard that it snows heavily at Nikko in the months of December and January. We put up at the Nikko Hotel, which is built on a hillside outside the town.

The first thing we saw of interest at Nikko was a red lacquered bridge which is ordinarily closed, but opened on special occasions. A lovely view is to be had from a neighbouring bridge though, which is used for daily traffic. The bed of a waterfall runs beneath it and little hills along the bank.

The day we arrived, we had only time to "do" one joss-house, the temple of Sambutsudai, which means in Japanese "the temple of the three gods." In the grounds of this temple we saw a large bronze pillar, a memorial presentation from the saints of Nagasaki. The temples in Nikko are very gaudy externally, covered with red and gold lacquer with green and grey and other colors freely interspersed. The following day we "did" the temple of Jishyuu. When the temple's bell rings out the hour of four, visitors must depart in accordance with Japanese "old custom," for the cedar doors must then be shut. We specially noticed a five storied pagoda effectively colored with red and gold lacquer which gave it a very gorgeous appearance. The stately cedars at this place reminded me of the biblical cedars of Lebanon; the cedars that are, the cedars that have been, and the cedars that will be when our lives are over and we shall have passed away.

The next morning we started for Chizenji which is about 15 English miles from Nikko. Chizenji is largely patronized by tourists in the summer, which is somewhat cooler than Nikko and the mountain scenery fairly surpasses description. Although I visited it in mid-winter when the ground was covered with snow, and icicles were dangling from the trees, still, I enjoyed it. So bracing and raw was the air that I felt I could walk any 20 miles a day without fatigue. To "do" this trip, I engaged a chair, my companion and native guide accompanying me on horse-back. What with the jolting of the sedan chair and the fractiousness of the iron-mounted ponies we found it more agreeable to walk, in fact at certain parts of the road it was impossible to ride for occasionally we came to places where, owing to heavy rains, the road had given way, leaving sufficient space for a man being to pass with back against the mountain side, face towards the roaring torrent below and eyes up-lifted towards heaven in fervent prayers that he would preserve a poor mortal from sudden, awful destruction. So frightened was I, after passing one of these yung chasms my poor heart was all of a flutter, and sure the hairs of my head almost turned white. That it stood on end like the crest of the sacred cockatoo goes without the saying. But I have said it, though. Never mind, it is only an Irishman's myth of one of the fair maids. We arrived at Chizenji in the afternoon and put up at one of the tea-houses built on the border of the lake. Here, as in other native inns, we were quite comfortable. After dinner, the following day, we went across the lake in a boat. This lake is 4,500 feet above sea-level, and about 12 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by grand mountains, and forms one of the most beautiful glimpses of scenery in the whole of Japan. In summer and early autumn the scenery here must be enchanting.

Originally Yarnoko, a place 15 miles to the eastward of Chizenji, was in our programme, but we had to abandon all idea of seeing it, for at this season of the year, mid-winter, all the hotels and tea-houses are deserted by the natives, who flee from the cold of the "mountains to the towns on the plains. It is a place, therefore, which can only be "done" in spring, summer, or autumn.

While in this part of the country we visited the Gammon whirpool. The sight of the rushing and whirling water was interesting to behold. In going to visit it the tourist should take a native chair, for with it the jolting over the rugged hills and dales en route will be less felt than in the European "sedan."

The paintings and wood carvings in the temple of Jishyuu were well worth looking at, as also were four lacquered pillars, which our guide told us had cost \$2,000 each. In "seeing" this temple the tourist should be careful to look for the room of antiquities, where gold and bronze lacquered boxes, ancient Japanese chairs, masks, arrows, helmets and shields are to be found. Next we came to a doorway over which

was a carved representation of a sleeping cat. This our guide told us had been chiseled out by a famous left-handed sculptor. There, were, he said, two of its kind in Japan—one in Osaka and this one in Nikko. On entering the main door of the building we found slight steps and terraces which led up to the bronze tomb of one of Japan's illustrious generals. It is a fine specimen of Japanese workmanship, and well worth the trouble of walking up and down 190 steps to get a good "look see" of.

If you want to be fooled properly, let the guide drag you up to the Kirifuri waterfall—there's nothing to be seen there—the "chow" is bad and the tea utterly unfit. We went there, though unwittingly, and for the "sell," as you gentlemen call it, we were to a certain extent compensated, for from the top of one of the many high hills in the neighbourhood we obtained a grand view of Nikko and its environs. There, before our eyes lay the busy little town clinging, as it were, to the mountain's side and threatening every moment to fall with a crash into the pretty vale below, crowded with those lovely, evergreen, triumphs of Nature—the pine, the cypress and the cedar. Situated on a steep eminence, gazing at all the glorious works of nature around me; the trees, the bushes, the fields, the very grass on which I stood, the undulating mountains above, the waterfalls below; listening, too, to the song of the linnet, and the cry of wild-fowl and howling of the bear; all these things, coupled with the solemn grandeur of the scene caused me to forget, and wonder but little that a people born and brought up in a land so wonderfully blessed by nature should have what most people term marvellous artistic inspiration. It merely amounts to this, that the people of Japan, imbued with the reverence of the ancients for what you mean by "wild oats," if you are born and brought up in the midst of wonderful, stupendous, works of nature you instinctively become artistic in your taste, be it exhibited with the crayon or in mode of dress, it is there and shows itself in no uncertain manner. Now if I continue in this strain you'll say I'm simply a wild enthusiast revelling in superfluous verbiage and gifted with a natural imagination that can command interminable theories to support mythical contentions and to glorify myself. But bear with me, my dear sir, till I take you in my next round (the capital) on our return from Nikko the illustrious, Nikko the fair. Au revoir.

## INSPECTION OF THE CANTON "BRAVES."

In the Peking Gazette of May 24th is a report from Li Han-chang, Viceroy of the Liang Kuang province, giving an account of a review recently held by him of the troops stationed at Canton and in the vicinity, the present being one of the years in which, according to rotation, a general inspection of the provincial forces should be held. Refraining his report observing that although in times of peace it is by proficiency in archery and riding that preference is obtained, yet when the time of war comes it is solely by means of arms of precision such as rifles and cannon that victory is won, he states that in accordance with this theory he had given strict orders for all the troops to be drilled in the use of foreign fire-arms, &c. On the 25th and 27th February last, accompanied by the high military officers of the province he held a review of the various Manchu garrison troops, including portions of the Naval brigade. These bodies of men presented a very sturdy and soldierly appearance and showed by the precision of their evolution a thorough knowledge of drill. In archery practice on horse and on foot with "six-strength" bows the percentage of scoring was over 90, whilst the various exhibitions of wrestling, spear practice, riding climbing to the horse's side, etc., were all smartly and cleverly executed. A few days later the Viceroy and the Acting Governor, Yu Chih-k'ai, inspected the Chinese contingent of the garrison of Canton with a number of troops quartered in the vicinity. The greater portion of these had been drilled in the use of foreign field pieces, and with Chinese words of command. Their formation was excellent and their weapons thoroughly efficient. The rifle, jingal, and archery practice gave scores of from 80 to 90 per cent, in some cases the highest possible marks being obtained. The regulars of the old army organisation were put through a number of evolutions on the old system, including mounted archery exercises with sword and shield and so forth, in which they displayed considerable proficiency. The more deserving were rewarded on the spot, whilst those who betrayed ignorance of their duties were either reprimanded or dismissed the service. A portion of the Naval forces absent at the time on special service will be reviewed and reported on at some future occasion.

In a postscript memorial the Viceroy applies, in accordance with precedent, for rewards to the officers and instructors to whose diligent efforts the present high efficiency of the Manchu foreign-drilled battalions is to be ascribed.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, June 5th. Senator Sherman, speaking in the Senate to-day, said he was opposed to the free coinage of silver, which he said, would demoralize gold and render silver the only standard.

LONDON, June 5th. A crowded meeting was held at the Mansion House to-day at which it was resolved to appeal to the public for funds to place a steamer on Victoria Nyman. The Earl of Fife, who presided, said that England will not be outstripped in Africa by the zeal of her rivals. Mr. Stanley and the Lord Mayor also addressed the meeting. The Commons have rejected the Channel Tunnel Bill by a majority of eighty-one votes. The Government opposed the bill and Mr. Gladstone supported it.

June 6th. Mr. W. H. Smith and a majority of his colleagues on the Ministry desiring to shelve the Irish Land Bill, Mr. Balfour threatened to resign. A special Council meeting was consequently called and Mr. Balfour succeeded in bringing round the majority in favour of his proposals. As a result the Land Bill has been placed in the forefront and the Licensing Bill last in the Ministerial programme. Mr. Smith has evidently been deeply offended by this movement, and has not attended Parliament since it re-assembled, his colleagues explaining that the right hon. gentleman is absent from illness. Lord Salisbury, however, is mediating with a view to restore harmony in the Cabinet.

The Duke of Orleans, now in Brussels, arrives in England to-day.

WASHINGTON, June 6th. The members of the Senate who advocate free coinage have resolved to abandon the extreme position they had taken up in regard to the silver, but insist on the omission from the Caucus Bill of the clause providing for the redemption of silver notes in silver bullion. This point will probably be settled by conference of both houses. A majority of the members of each house are in favor of free coinage of silver, but fear the President's veto preventing the passage of any bill.

LONDON, June 7th. A monster procession from the Thames

Embankment to Hyde Park will take place to-day to protest against the compensation clauses of the Licensing Bill. Several members of the House of Commons have signified their intention of speaking on the occasion.

VIENNA, June 7th. The Emperor Francis Joseph, receiving the Presidents of the Austrian and Hungarian delegations at Pesth, said the political situation was unchanged, and that friendly relations existing among powers justifies the hope that peace will be maintained.

LONDON, June 8th. A great mass meeting was held in Hyde Park yesterday afternoon, attended by many thousands of persons, for the purpose of protesting against the proposal to compensate publicans whose licenses are acquired under the new Licensing Act. The resolutions submitted were passed, and the proceedings adjourned to the 10th.

During yesterday afternoon's meeting in Hyde Park General Allan and Mr. Monro, Chief Commissioner of Police, were mobbed and hooted. They were, however, not harmed by the crowd. A monster procession to Hyde Park yesterday was quite orderly. Numerous ardent speeches were made in condemnation of the Compensation clauses of the Licensing Bill. The expedition under Emin Pacha is proceeding to Victoria Nyman.

BERLIN, June 9th. The new German Army Bill is meeting with great opposition, and even supporters of the Government oppose it, especially the increase of officers' pay. The Liberals insist on two years as the term of service in the army.

Prince Victor Emmanuel, the Italian heir apparent, has arrived here, and has been received with royal honours.

LONDON, June 9th. In the House of Commons his evening Sir John Gorst replying to a question said, that Government had no reason to believe that a majority of the people of Kashmir were desirous that their sovereignty should be restored to power, or that British interference in that quarter should be withdrawn.

In reply to a further question Sir John Gorst said, that the Secretary of State for India was unable to take any further step regarding the question of the grievances of the Indian Un-avenued Services until the House of Commons had decided to appoint a committee of inquiry into the matter.

Sir James Fergusson replying to a question said, that in Africa England would respect the treaties of 1866 and 1887 regarding the territory of the British and German East Africa Companies.

June 10th. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Dillon moved the adjournment of the House as a protest against the action of Government in suppressing the meeting at New Tipperary last month. A prolonged debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Parnell challenged Government to prosecute the leaders and not ignorant peasants. The motion on being put to the vote was rejected by a majority of 61.

BERLIN, June 10th. General Caprivi speaking in the Reichstag to-day said, that it was gratifying to note the improvement that had taken place in the relations between Germany and France; but he was, however, unable to abolish the passport rules in Alsace, which were framed with the intention of hastening the Germanization of that province.

VIENNA, June 10th. Speaking in the Hungarian Delegation to-day, the Minister for War said that an increase in the peace effective of the Austrian Army was inevitable. Austria and Hungary, he added, cannot remain behind other European States in the matter of armament.

Major Wissmann is of opinion that there is plenty of room for both England and Germany in East Africa, and that the respective frontiers can be settled without any difficulty.

LONDON, June 11th. Lieutenant de Vimes de Pontieu, Bombay Staff Corps, has been arrested and charged at Westminster Police Court to-day with complicity with a Belgian doctor in causing the death of Mrs. Hall, wife of a barrister, by using unlawful means to procure abortion.

A crowded meeting of the Conservative party was held to-day at the Carlton Club, at which Lord Salisbury impressed upon his hearers the urgency that existed for countering the obstructionist tactics of the Opposition. His Lordship proposed an alteration in the rules of procedure, and to carry forward bills reaching the Committee stage to the following session if necessary. Government, he said, would not drop the Tithes, Land Purchase, and Compensation Bills. The great majority present at the meeting dissented from the proposals of his Lordship, and favoured an autumn session. Government will therefore reconsider the matter.

June 13th. In the House of Commons last night Mr. J. M. Maclean presented a petition from the Mohammedans of the Punjab against the extension of the elective system by the Government of India, and praying for the rejection of Mr. D. Ingham's bill, which would extend the extended justice which has hitherto characterized British rule in India.

The Duke and Duchess of Cannought sailed yesterday from Canada for England.

Mr. Monro's resignation was due partly to the refusal of Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, to support his (Mr. Monro's) scheme for pensions of the police force, but chiefly to the nomination of Mr. Evelyn J. Ruggles-Brise, Secretary to Mr. Matthews, to be the successor of Colonel Pearson, Assistant Commissioner of Police, who was resigning. Mr. Monro's candidate, Mr. Ingham, in discussing the matter, hint that the resignation of Mr. Matthews would have been preferable.

A meeting of Liberal Unionists takes place to-day under the presidency of Lord Hartington. It is believed that the meeting will favour the proposals made by the Government at the Carlton Club yesterday.

At a meeting of Liberal Unionist members of Parliament held to-day Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain supported the proposals made by the Government at yesterday's meeting at the Carlton Club, regarding an alteration in the rules of procedure. The meeting approved of the decision of their leaders to support the Government.

The Indian Congress delegates have been received most cordially in Scotland, and enthusiastic meetings have been held at Glasgow and Aberdeen. The delegates were to-day received by Mr. Gladstone, who, in the interview that took place, expressed sympathy with the movement.

June 14th. Mr. Matthews has denied the nomination of Mr. Ruggles-Brise to the Assistant Commissioner of Police, and states that he intended to appoint Mr. Howard, who is the candidate put forward by Mr. Monro. The resignation of Mr. Monro is solely due to his difference with Mr. Matthews regarding the police pension scheme.

During the discussion on the Licensing Bill in Committee of the House of Commons last night, Mr. Acland brought forward an amendment to apply £350,000 to agricultural, commercial and technical instruction, instead of devoting the amount to the extinction of publicans' licenses. The amendment on being put to the vote, was defeated by a majority of 59 only in a full house, after the closure had been narrowly voted.

A large meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Police Force was held to-day for the

purpose of expressing sympathy with Mr. Monro and a circular was then drafted to be sent to all Metropolitan police stations urging members of the force to strike on the 9th inst. unless shorter hours, better pay, and improved rules for promotion and pension are granted.

BERLIN, June 14th. General Caprivi will accompany the Emperor William when he goes to Russia.

It is considered probable that either Sir Frederick Roberts or Sir Evelyn Wood will succeed Lord Wolseley as Adjutant-General of the Forces.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangier Ready-mr. held a reception last night in honour of Lord and Lady Reay, at which Mr. Gladstone, Lord Ripon, and many other notables were present. Lord Reay made a speech on the occasion in which he said that he was anxious to cement the ties between England and her Indian subjects.

MADRID, June 15th. A cholera outbreak has taken place at Puebla and Deputat in the province of Valencia, and several deaths have occurred. Two-thirds of the population have fled from the city.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15th. Advice from Tashkend state that some cholera cases have appeared there.

BERLIN, June 15th. The Emperor William will attend the Austrian maneuvers, after which he will visit Hungary in company with the Emperor Francis Joseph.

MADRID, June 16th. The cholera in Valencia is extending to other villages beyond those already mentioned, and further deaths have been reported.

LONDON, June 16th. Mr. Monro declines to accept the explanation rendered by Mr. Matthews on Friday last, and awaits the text of the Police Bill before explaining his action.

The Police Bill provides for life pensions to the members of the force if invalidated owing to injuries received while on duty, and to those who have served for 25 years, or if invalidated after 15 years' service. A gratuity will also be granted to those retiring before 15 years' service. The bill also provides for pensions to widows and allowances to children of constables dying from injuries received in the execution of their duty.

The Times states that Sir Redvers Buller succeeds Lord Wolseley as Adjutant-General of the Forces.

TIENTSIN, June 16th. Admiral Lang, who commands the Chinese north coast squadron, has resigned in consequence of the intrigues of the native officers, who resent being under control of a foreigner.

LONDON, June 17th. The Times states that an early and satisfactory result is assured of negotiations between England and Germany regarding the delimitation of the respective spheres of the countries in Africa.

## FOOCHOW.

28th June, 1890. Through carelessness, one of the cargo boats of Messrs. F. H. England & Co. was burnt on the 25th inst. The fire originated in the dock-house, and fortunately there was no tea on board. Luckily the fire was extinguished before any serious damage was done to the hull.

Owing to the unsuccessful working of the coal mines in Formosa, a few Chinese capitalists have succeeded in obtaining a concession to work these mines; we are glad to see our old friend Mr. Alum at the head of the enterprise. It will be a purely Chinese Company, and no foreign capital is allowed.

The recent floods were far severer than those reported a fortnight ago. On the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd inst. the street on the river side, where most of the merchants' business premises are situated, was at high tide waist deep in water. Of course all business was at a stand-still. The stream was exceedingly rapid; so much so that there was practically no flood tide. A bar of things in these hard times, together with the scarcity of grain, is indeed a hard case for the natives, and we hope that the Viceroy will not delay in putting his hands to the matter and doing all in his power to save the people from despair. Energy and good-will towards the people are the real essentials, and we presume His Excellency has ample means in his hands.—Echo.

## NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

21st June, 1890. This is the 5th day of the 5th month—the Dragon's Feast—an important Chinese holiday on which it is difficult to get any work done. It is also a great settling day and I am glad to hear that it is a satisfactory one in this respect, although the continued drought makes grain operators very anxious as to the outcome of the next crops of beans, millet, etc. The want of rain is the cause of much sickness and the death-rate is rather on the increase. No further news from the railway engineers. The two chief difficulties between this and Kiri are a tract of boggy ground, about 60 or 70 miles long, and a thick forest and jungle of 40 to 50 miles. The latter may be useful to fill up the other, or perhaps it will be feasible to circumvent the low ground. Anyhow, with such exceptions, and the cutting through a mountain pass, the laying down of rails is not likely to be a costly undertaking, compared to what is the case in Europe or even in Japan. On the other hand it is of vital importance to have a railway, in order to be in communication with the actual defensive works of the frontier, which, if left unsupported, would simply become a source of the strength to invading forces. To hesitate now may end in a fearful loss to the Chinese Empire, which has acted too long on the "penny wise and pound foolish" principle. I hear that a large sum for preliminary expenses has been voted, and that a very large loan is on the tapis, so large that I don't like to specify it. As a commercial undertaking, there can be no doubt it would be most valuable. At this moment there are thousands of tons of bean-cake grain, oil and other produce waiting for water and favourable winds, to supply the tonnage ready for it. Many thousands of piculs of chartered vessels had to leave for the want of produce which could have reached the port easily by rail.

It may be stated, once for all that a railway would not only be a great advantage to this port, but it would be the making of one of the finest provinces in China (Manchuria), and would eventually so enrich the Empire that she could defy the world as far as means are concerned for warfare and other purposes. In fact, a railway costing say twenty million taels would be far more useful than a dozen fleets of war vessels worn out in cruising about with nothing to do, and at an enormous yearly outlay.—N. C. Daily News.

## To-day's Advertisements.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

CROWDED NIGHTLY.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERATIC COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, BY REQUEST, "PAUL JONES."

TO-MORROW—"GRAND DUCHESS," Mr. H. Stanley as General Boom.

PRICES AS USUAL. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. [983]

FOR SHANGHAI. THE Steamship

"NINGPO." Captain R. Köhler, will be despatched for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. [994]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY. THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO." Captain Cobham, will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. [995]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH. THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"ROME." Captain A. W. Adamson, with Mr. Mallesley's Mail, will be despatched from Hong Kong for HONG KONG, SUEZ, CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. and Passengers (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M. on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo. Tea will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong Kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles. E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [996]

## NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. J. W. CROKER is appointed MANAGER for Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd. GEO. FENWICK, Manager. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1890. [995]



